CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 82.

Railroads.

...GAN SOUTHERN AND ...ERN INDIANA RAILROAD. ...Fall Arrangement.....1858 ...EAVE CHICAGO AS FOLLOW ... A M—Via Old Michigan Line. ... P M—Via Air Line. ... P M—Via Old Michigan Line. ...in daily, except Sunday. ...ains make direct connections at Detroit ...h all trains for Albany, New York, and ...ections of Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and Mans... ...s for all p ints in Southern Ohio and Missou... ...ng at Clever'nd with trains for Pittsburg, Wheeling ...esterday. Philadelphia, Baltimore and ...

ONE OF ...'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS ...accompany the 10.00 P. M. Train. ...be had at all ticket Offices in the West, and ...ket's Office un der the Revere House, corner ...Dearborn streets, and at the depot. ...ay, M., R. I. & S. E. R'y. Connect Assist. ...

...ONE OF ...'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS ...accompany the 10.00 P. M. Train. ...be had at all ticket Offices in the West, and ...ket's Office un der the Revere House, corner ...Dearborn streets, and at the depot. ...ay, M., R. I. & S. E. R'y. Connect Assist. ...

...T WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. ...TIMES ARRANGEMENT. ...D AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 26TH ...mmer Trains will leave the Wells street ...ion (foot of Lake street) as follows: ...CHICAGO & UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE. ...SILVERDER, ROCKFORD, FREEPORT, GALENA, DUN... ...LATTE AND, ETC. ...

...Mail	...	8.15 A. M.
...Express	...	10.30 P. M.
...DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.		
...Express	...	8.00 A. M.
...Express	...	4.30 P. M.
...ROCKFORD AND HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.		
...Express	...	4.30 P. M.

...JANE VILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND ST. PAUL. ...

...Express	8.15 A. M.
...Express	10.30 P. M.

...OX R IVER VALLEY RAILROAD. ...AKE STREET, RICHMOND, & CRYSTAL LAKE. ...outh trains will leave Central Depot as foot of ...ALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL. ...Express ... 8.15 A. M. and 10.30 P. M. ...Express ... 10.30 P. M. ...Express ... 4.30 P. M. ...Express ... 10.30 P. M. ...Express ... 8.15 A. M. and 10.45

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

A Federal Slave Code for the Territories.

The argument by which the advocates of a federal slave code for the protection of slave property in the Territories sustain their demand, is wholly unanswerable if the premise on which they base it be conceded. If, as the Supreme Court Judges have said in the Dred Scott case, the federal Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, that it "recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen," it follows with an irresistible logic, that Congress has no right to deny to the slaveholder "the benefit of the provisions and guaranizes which have been provided for the protection of private property." There is no avoiding the correctness of this conclusion, if we accept the *dicta* of the Supreme Judges as a fair and truthful interpretation of the federal Constitution. We must deny the premise wholly, or we must concede all that is demanded. We must insist that the Judges have made an incorrect reading, or be prepared to admit that the former policy of the Government, with respect to Slavery in the Territories, has been based upon an entire misconception of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, that it is directly in conflict with that instrument, with the intent of its framers, that our government was really designed by those who founded it to be permanently a slave government, and that its fundamental law was framed with direct reference to the securing of that result.

The Republican party deny and repudiate the premise upon which the argument for a slave code is predicated. They deny that the right of property in man is one of the guarantees of the federal Constitution. They hold that slavery is a creature of municipal law, and that it cannot have a legal existence beyond the boundaries of the State by whose enactment it is created. They believe that the men who made the federal Constitution are the best and safest expositors of its meaning; and as these men inaugurated a governmental policy under the Constitution with respect to slavery in accordance with those views, the inference is irresistible that such was the intent of its framers.

But both wings of the Democratic party hold the reverse of this. They accept the *dicta* of the Federal Judges as the correct interpretation of the Constitution. They hold that whenever a Territorial government is organized by Congress, on that very instant slavery becomes as much an institution of the new Territory as it is of South Carolina or Georgia—that it is carried thither by virtue of the Federal Constitution, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has power to exclude it. This is the doctrine of the Democratic party to-day. It is announced authoritatively in their National and State platforms, by their newspaper organs and by their public speakers. They have adopted the premise cordially and fully—they cannot escape the corollary. If the Democratic party maintain the ascendancy in the Federal government, it is bound to enact a slave code for the Territories, or it must repudiate the *dicta* of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and assume Republican ground upon the question. The Southern papers are already becoming clamorous for affirmative action. The Richmond *Enquirer*, a zealous organ of Douglas and of slavery-extension, says such a code is clearly necessary, that the South ought to be grateful to Mr. Douglas for having pointed out the fact as clearly as he did in his Freeport speech, and that the Democratic party must furnish the needful legislation in Congress to render the slaveholders entirely secure in their rights in the Territories. But the *Enquirer*, evidently anticipating an increase of Republican votes in the next Congress, and a consequent diminution in the chances for getting such a code immediately, urges the Democratic party in making its nomination for the Presidency in 1860, to be very careful to confer the honor upon a man fully in favor of using all the powers of the federal government for the protection of slave-property in the Territories. Says the *Enquirer*:

> Under the present state of Federal legislation much, if not all, must depend upon the loyalty and efficiency of the President of the United States. He it is who appoints the Territorial Executive and Judiciary. It will be the duty of the Executive to hold both to a rigorous and zealous performance of their several offices. Hence, we cordially unite in the assertion *that the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency should be pledged to the protection of slave property in all the Territories.*

But this is only wanted as a temporary expedient. The *Enquirer* has no doubt that the "just rights" of the South will be regarded by the Democratic party, and that the required code will, in due time, be enacted by its representatives in Congress. The Charleston *News* holds to the same opinion, and says that the question of a federal slave code for the Territories must constitute the issue in 1860. Even Northern Democratic papers are beginning to break cover on the subject. The New York *Day Book* opens in the following style:

> Of course the people of a Territory, when they frame their State Constitution may adopt or exclude "slavery," *but while they are a Territory,* if they fail to protect property invested in the person or industrial capacity of the negro, they grossly violate equal rights, and therefore are *not authorized to consider themselves Democratic.* The whole question is resolved into this simple right or no right *to protection to slave property in the Federal Territories,* and as the Charleston *News* suggests, *it must constitute the issue of* 1860.

Mr. Douglas has been interrogated upon this subject, but he makes no direct answer, nor will he make any during the present canvass. How he would reply were he re elected to the Senate, or if he felt any assurance that his election was certain, his past devotion to the slaveholding interest does not permit a doubt. Admitting the right of the slaveholder under the Constitution to take his slave property into the Territories, he would not hesitate to afford all the legislation necessary to secure him in the enjoyment of that right. And he would place his action upon the same ground that he does his support of a fugitive slave law—having sworn to support the Constitution, he must carry out its guarantees in good faith. In less than two years time Mr. Douglas will either be arguing in favor of a federal slave code for the Territories, or he will be in the Republican party. There is no middle ground, no half-way house; he must go for it, or array himself against that party which the slaveholders, in their aggressive war upon free institutions, claim as their natural ally. If successful in the present contest, he will adopt the former course; if defeated, it is of very little consequence what course he may pursue.

Republican Platform.

Wepublish in another column the Republican Platform as adopted by the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1856, and the Illinois Republican Platform, as adopted in State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and at Springfield in 1858. These constitute the creed of the Republican party, and from them all honest inquirers can learn for themselves what that party proposes to do, and how greatly it has been misrepresented by its opponents. Our friends will do well to preserve copies of these documents, so as to be ready at any moment to show up the shameless mendacity of the pro-slavery politicians who seek to build up themselves and their party by a constant misrepresentation of the principles of ours.

Important Step of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sir George Simpson and his associates, on their late visit to St. Paul, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, effected permanent arrangements for direct importations to St. Paul by the Hudson's Bay Company, for distribution thence to the posts of the Company in the Saskatchewan Valley. This is an important step, indicating as it does the attinction of the Company's monopoly, and the institution of a trade that is to open the way for a railroad to the Pacific. There is now every probability that another year will not pass before the British Government will have organized a colony in the valley of the Saskatchewan, like that which is being established in British Columbia, furnished with all the appliances of progressive civilization. This done, and a railroad from St. Paul to Pembina will have been opened between Boston and Hudson's Bay, (only 1,800 miles,) and the Canadian Congress ought next year by without application being made for a grant of land to secure its construction.

Blair and Douglas.

For years past Mr. Blair has been working in Missouri, with almost superhuman energy, to rid that State of the curse of human bondage. Without professing to base his labor solely on the moral and religious aspects of the Slavery question, he has addressed himself with signal ability and marked effect to the interests of the white race. Himself a resident of a Slave State and the owner of slave property, he has a double right—as an American citizen and as a slaveholder—to apply himself to the economical, social and political bearings of the institution upon his friends and neighbors. He has complied with the repeated injunctions of doughfaces of the North, when expostulating with anti-Slavery men among us,—"Go South and preach to the Slaveholders, and see what they say;"—and in carrying out his ideas and purposes, has displayed a degree of moral and physical courage, and a persistence in the right, which do infinite credit to both his head and heart. Such a man, fighting his battle in such a cause, amid the dangers and discouragements which attend a career like his in a border Slave State, ought to have commanded the support, sympathy and approbation of every lover of his country, regardless of his party affinities, in the whole North. But no prominent man in our political contests has been called upon to endure what Frank Blair has encountered. Among his calumniators none have been more reckless or more debased than the same doughfaces whose advice, in addressing himself directly to slaveholders, he has followed. They have traduced him personally, misrepresented his motives and positions, and whenever and wherever they could invent or revamp a lie that could be circulated to his disadvantage, they have been ready for the acceptable task. When he was overwhelmed by defeat—a defeat brought about by forgery and the thousand frauds which the Democracy know how to use—Mr. Douglas, the type and representative of all Northern men with Southern principles, stopped in one of his harangues to congratulate his hearers upon what he termed the "glorious result." Mr. Douglas, a degenerate son of Vermont, the representative of the free State of Illinois, and *in private* the professor of free soil principles, called for cheers when he first learned that the champion of free labor in Missouri had encountered a check. On all the old issues that divided the parties when they were labelled 'Democratic' and 'Whig', Mr. Blair has a Democratic record more unimpeachable than that of Douglas himself. The difference between them is, then, only this: Mr. Blair is earnest in his advocacy of free men and of free labor in the territories of the United States, and Mr. Douglas is the avowed champion of their opposites. Mr. Blair would devote the national domain to the use of the free whites; Mr. Douglas would consecrate it to slavery alone.

The gallant Missourian will address the people of Chicago to-night; and if we are not mistaken in the temper of the man, he will make Mr. Douglas his special theme for the occasion. Beneath his pungency of speech, his fertile recollection of facts and invincible logic, the Little Giant will be made to squirm. Long before Mr. Blair concludes, the Senator's friends will regret the position into which his servility to the South has betrayed him.

The Definition of "Douglasism."

We made some allusion yesterday to the unlucky practice which Douglas and his organs were getting into, of perpetrating opposite and contradictory falsehoods. We referred to the extraordinary assertions, coming in quick succession, that Lincoln was a Pro-Slavery man and at the same time in favor of "Negro Equality." These strange antitheses are coming thicker and faster. We ascertained from Douglas a few days ago that the Republican party was so committed to Lincoln that in the event of his death we could elect no Senator at all, but hardly has this syllogism had a chance to try its strength when the Chicago *Times* finds out that it is not Mr. Lincoln to whom we are committed, but it is the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, Hon. N. B. Judd of Chicago! A little earlier in the campaign it was John Wentworth—at least Douglas said so in his anti-Lelb speech in the Senate. Fortunately Seth Paine's espousal of the Douglas cause in West Chicago, has debarred him from Republican support for the United States Senate this heat. The *Times* colors its assertion concerning Mr. Judd with a paragraph purporting to come from the Elgin *Gazette*—on the same principle that one falsehood colors another anywhere else.

This and scores of similar assertions—similar in untruth and at the same time matchless in their destitution of probability—impel us to remark upon a peculiar system of tactics introduced into the politics of Illinois by Mr. Douglas, and we believe original with him. Its primary maxim is, "Give your antagonist something to talk about. Never let him tell his own story. Make a statement, true or false, good, bad or indifferent. Get him to deny it if you can, and when he has done it give him another—and so on to the end of the chapter." We refer to it now not by way of complaint, for we learned a good while ago that the way to beat Douglas was to let him fling his canards and libels around wherever he chose and not dignify them with anything more substantial than a sneer. He cannot draft plans for his own campaign and ours too. He must not undertake to play right hand against left, with the Republican party of Illinois for a champion. It is a shrewd kind of game when one has no reputation for veracity to lose. We have frequently referred to these random shots under the general designation of "Douglasisms." If called upon for a definition in brief we should say: "Douglasism" was an averment of a state of case generally known to be untrue, designed not so much to be believed as to occupy the attention and bewilder the senses of the public. Of this kind was Douglas' statement that Mr. Lincoln trembled at Ottawa, so he "had to be carried from the platform," and that he "laid up seven days," after the event. Of this kind are a hundred other unaccountable assertions which have come from the same authority since the opening of the campaign—unaccountable on any other hypothesis than the one to which we have adverted. And by a nomenclature equally strange, this system of lying at wholesale is called "putting Lincoln on the defensive!"

It is true Mr. Lincoln had so far forgotten the early character of his antagonist as to suppose a gentlemanly deportment would be appreciated. He was not long in finding out the error, as Mr. Douglas can testify from the later events of the campaign. Some four weeks remain before the election closes our shower of "Douglasisms," and through our readers find the season growing more rainy every day till November, we assure them the things are harmless if unmolested.

Both Sides of the Question.

Now that the *Times* is publishing extracts from speeches for the benefit of the "Americans" of this State, why will it not go back to the record, and reproduce a few of Douglas' classic harangues, wherein they are stigmatized in the Senator's selectest smut? Let us have both sides of the question.

Lovejoy at Hennepin.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

This has been a grand day for the Republicans of Old Putnam. The people were out in full force with flags and banners, four- so teams, two-horse teams, carriages and buggies and all the paraphernalia that go to make up a grand display, showing that our friends here are awake and in earnest. At 8 o'clock in the morning the people commenced pouring into town, and before noon the streets were full.

Delegations came in from various surrounding towns, with music playing and banners flying. At half-past one o'clock the speaking commenced on the Fair Grounds. Mr. Lovejoy addressed the people for nearly two hours, during which he held the undivided attention of the audience. The speaker was, as he always is, logical, humorous and forcible, and the whole meeting a decided success. At the conclusion three cheers were given for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, three times three for Lincoln and Lovejoy, when the procession was re-formed and marched back into town.

A little incident happened during the meeting which shows how scrupulous our Douglas friends are to observe the rules of propriety and good breeding. When the speaker had about half-finished his remarks, three or four persons came into the inclosure with horses and sulkies, and started with a shout and a yell, upon the trotting course; pretending to try the speed of their nags, but in reality attempting to draw the attention of the crowd from the speaker. After trotting around the course two or three times, and making as much disturbance as they could, finding that they were not likely to succeed in their plan, they became ashamed of themselves and left the ground. One of these men was Mr. Douglas's Marshal, and a man who sometimes pretends to be somebody, but he showed out what he is to-day.

Fremont's majority in this county over Buchanan was 225, and Lovejoy's over Osgood 107 in this county in 1856. The Americans then voted for Osgood and Fillmore. The best judges now estimate the Republican majority in this county at 300 for the entire ticket. The Americans will generally unite with the Republicans. There are, however, a few sore heads who will fall over to the share of Douglas; but our majority will undoubtedly be very considerably increased. Our friends here have no doubt of the election of McCall, the Republican candidate for Representative in this district. Mr. Bestor, the candidate for Senator from the counties of Peoria, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam, is also considered certain of an election by a handsome majority. We intend to keep the ball rolling until after the election, when, if you do not hear a good account of us, we shall be as much disappointed as you can be.

A. B.

P. S.—I had almost forgotten to speak of Judge Dickey's speech, who followed Douglas on Tuesday, but I must do so, so far as to give the story with which the Judge commenced his harangue. The story was this: During the early settlement of Kentucky a company of hunters crossed the Ohio and fell into an ambush of Indians, who killed a portion of the party and wounded others. Those who could do so, fled in great disaster to the river, and hastened to cross the stream. Among the last retreating party were two persons between whom there has been for many years a bitter feud; so bitter that each sought the life of the other. As one of these persons was spurring his horse at full speed to escape from the pursuing foe, he came upon his enemy who had fallen wounded by the way, and was lying beside the faithful animal by the root of a large tree. Seeing his fallen enemy he had compassion on him, replaced him upon his horse, covered his retreat with his rifle, and brought him off without further harm. This is the story—Douglas is the wounded and dying man, and Dickey the old enemy who is carrying him to treat as he retires before the pursuing Republicans who are close at his heels, and do not intend to give up the chase until he is politically dead, or driven to his plantation in Mississippi. I hardly think Douglas will thank Dickey for telling a story whose application places him in such an evil case.

B.

Stuart, Matheny, Douglas and Lincoln.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4, 1858.

I have heard Douglas on the stump say that John T. Stuart, of this city, was "for Douglas;" and I have likewise heard him say that Mr. James H. Matheny, our candidate for Congress, had charged that Trumbull and Lincoln had entered into a conspiracy to abolitionize the Whigs and Democrats, and that Trumbull cheated Lincoln, through the basest treachery, out of the United States Senatorship, as part of the consideration going to make up the conspiracy agreement. I wish to put this matter right before the people of Illinois, for I have not seen nor heard of the following:

Firstly—I state that I met Mr. John T. Stuart at Lincoln, in Logan County, last week. I saw it stated in the Missouri *Republican* of last week that Mr. John T. Stuart was in favor of Douglas. I determined to ask Mr. Stuart if this *Republican* article was true, so far as it spoke of himself, or in other words, "Was Mr. John T. Stuart in favor of Mr. Douglas and opposed to Mr. Lincoln?" I put this question substantially to Mr. Stuart, and he answered me, and that too without reserve, that he *was not* in favor of Douglas, said he would not vote for him, and, as I understood him, he put his opposition to Douglas on the grounds of his Freeport speech, and that means his opposition to Constitutional guarantees, to the Constitutional rights, due and owing the South by the whole people. As to the first point—*opposition* to Douglas—I speak positively and knowingly. You may set down John T. Stuart as opposed to Douglas. He *may not go* for Lincoln, but he *will not go* for Douglas.

Secondly—As to Mr. James H. Matheny, I wanted to know whether this charge, which is set out to have been made by Matheny, is true. Matheny and published in the *State Register* and Missouri *Republican*, was true or false; and so I went to Mr. Matheny himself and asked him this question substantially: "Mr. Matheny, did you ever charge Trumbull and Lincoln with forming or attempting to form a conspiracy, and that Trumbull cheated Lincoln, &c., as said in the *State Register* and Missouri *Republican*, and as retailed by Senator Douglas from the stump during the present campaign? If so, did you ever say what is here asserted?" His answer to me was this: "I never said so in my life. What I did say is and was falsely reported by ***, and after the article appeared I told the scoundrel of his dirty trick. The thing is false and falsely so." This conversation which I had with Mr. Matheny, and his answer to my question is herein substantially given. None of these conversations were secret or private, as I considered, and my duty to other honest men who are injured by these reports—these wilful lies—compels me to state to the people of Illinois what I learned in this matter.

We are in great hopes here that these facts will be made public and known throughout all Illinois. The conversation which I had with Mr. Stuart, I will refer to Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, and as to Mr. Matheny I am responsible, and my name may be given when necessary.

JUSTICE.

Adams County Fair.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

QUINCY, Oct. 2, 1858.

Our County Fair, of which I wrote you in a former letter, has just closed. The weather has been delightful; besides, a fine rain of Thursday evening laid the dust, and thus added greatly to the comfort of all. The show of Cattle was not large but good. The show of Horses and Colts was quite good, and many of them very superior. The justly renowned "Silver Heels," owned here by Gen. Singleton, was lonely called for several times by the crowd, but owing to some cause or other, did not been harnessed in a long time, Gen. Singleton refused to "trot him out," for fear he would become unmanageable in such a crowd.

The attendance upon the grounds yesterday was fully six thousand at 2 o'clock; all appearing to enjoy themselves finely.

The display of vegetable, farm and dairy products was far superior to that made at the State Fair at Centralia. The display of carriages by Hays, Woodruff & Co., and E. M. Hiller, of this city, was very fine, and equal to anything of the kind I ever witnessed.

The show of Ladies' Fancy and Ornamental Work and textile fabrics was highly creditable to all concerned, and was one of the strong attractions of the occasion.

This county is famed for the quantity, quality and varieties of its fruits. This has not been a good fruit year anywhere, but the show of fruit was very fine indeed, and in great variety, mostly apples. No peaches of any account have this year. There were some fifteen entries of fruit. The first premium was awarded Mr. C. Chaffee, who having fifty-two varieties correctly named, besides a number not named. I was much pleased to meet and become acquainted with some whole-souled, enthusiastic fruit growers. A beautiful collection of plants from the conservatory of Mrs. C. A. Savage, together with bouquets of cut flowers from Mrs. P. O. Keller, made a charming display about a green mound, surmounted by a fountain supplied from a *barrel up a tree*. Good idea, that fountain!

The trotting matches have been the great feature of to-day, but owing to an unfortunate accident to a noble horse owned by Mr. J. S. Bennet, this happened yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, and which it is feared will ruin the animal, and the fact that another of the horses got excited and was "bound to run" anyhow, the fun was not what it would have been here, by a long last thing—a foot race—for which about a dozen competitors entered, was highly enjoyed by the entire crowd at the start; but as all were in breathless silence awaiting the great "come out of that," one of the runners came pulling and blowing past the stand with his tongue out, the balance having "given out" and laid down under the shade.

In conclusion, let me say to residents of your city, that they should become more familiar with the lovely, healthful home and charming surroundings of *this* the Gem City of the Mississippi Valley. Yours, &c.,

McGUIRE.

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Sept. 30, 1858.

The day opened dark and lowering; about noon it began to sprinkle, but soon after the clouds dispersed and the sun finally set clear. In the morning quite an excitement prevailed, in consequence of a report that on the preceding day there had been

A MAN SHOT.

The particulars, as we were able to ascertain them, were as follows: A mulatto boy bound to the Rev. J. Townsend, of Iowa City, had been kidnapped or persuaded away by a man named Parker, it is supposed with the intention of running him into Missouri and there selling him as a slave. The boy was discovered, by the persons in search of him, in the possession of a person named Hunt, a resident of Oskaloosa, but a man of no reputation. An altercation ensued, when Hunt drew his revolver, and, either by accident or design, shot a Mr. Hollingsworth, a respectable citizen, also of Oskaloosa, who was standing near, wounding him in the leg and fracturing the bone. Hunt was arrested and committed for trial.

THIRD DAY.

At 9 o'clock this morning a trial of draft horses took place, and after much animated competition, resulted in the first premium being awarded to S Ingles, of Oskaloosa.

At ten o'clock the male portion of all the different classes of horned cattle were exhibited in the ring, and premiums awarded by the judges. For the best thoroughbred short horn bull, three years old and over, H. G. Stuart, of Lee County, took the first premium. C. B. Bent, of Iowa City, exhibited the best Devon bull.

At 12 M. the premium was awarded for the best *herd*, consisting of a bull and four cows of any breed. There were five competitors for this prize, but Mr. Cannon's herd was pronounced the best.

At 1 P. M. the trial of road-ters was had, resulting as follows: Stallions, 4 years and over, Mr. Wolf, of Cedar Rapids, on "Tom Hyer," before described; stallions, 3 years and over, E. Wheeler, of Mahaska County, on a gray Morgan owned by him. A Morgan stallion, exhibited by Dr. Simons, of Iowa Falls, was much admired; although twenty years old, he possessed as much spirit as a colt of three. At 3 o'clock the mules and asses were brought into the ring, when J. Alexander, of Ottumwa, received the first premium for jack, four years old and over; A. Horst, of Jasper County, the first for jack, two years and over; and the same party, the first premium for jennet, four and over. P. McCoy, of Keokuk County, exhibited the best pair of mules, and R. Gregg, of Des Moines, the best single mule. The awards being now all made, the Treasurer commenced paying the premiums.

The attendance to-day is estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. Yesterday it was thought to be about 5,000.

DISCUSSIONS.

During the first three days of the fair, meetings were held each evening in one of the churches of the city, for the mutual expression of opinion on certain specified subjects tending to promote the interests of agriculture. At the first meeting "Fruit" formed the topic; at the second, "Farm Products," and at the third, "Live Stock." These meetings were well attended, and as interesting as could be expected from the irregular manner in which such discussions are usually conducted. Doubtless, however, many important facts were propagated.

SORGHO.

The samples of Sorgho molasses on exhibition are more numerous than we at first supposed from a hasty glance through the department in which it is included. The farmers of this section of country seem much interested in the culture of the cane. Scarcely a farm that has not more or less of it growing, while ever and anon the travelers through the clear of counties is greeted with the creaking of the clumsy wooden mill used in expressing the juice. We learn that near Sigourney, the county seat of Keokuk, as many as twelve of these mills are in operation within a very short distance of each other. It is believed that in the counties of Keokuk and Mahaska the quantity of molasses manufactured will more than supply the home demand the present year. The thrifty appearance of the cane wherever seen, speaks well for its ultimate success as one of the staple crops of the country.

THE FOURTH DAY.

As we shall be unable to remain longer than to-morrow morning, the proceedings of the last day of the fair must go by default. A programme is laid down, and as the weather promises fair, we have no doubt it will be successfully carried out. At 9 o'clock a sale of stock is to take place, at 10 A. M. a plowing match, and at 1 P. M. a grand procession of a l" winning animals," on the course; after which, a grand trial of speed of all the horses that may desire to show themselves.

Thus will end the fair of 1858. Taken altogether, and considering the season and location, it has been a decided success. In leaving we would acknowledge the valuable assistance and kind attentions rendered by J. H. Wallace, Esq., Secretary of the Society; J. Bingham, Esq., Col. Marshal; Gen. Wilson, formerly of the *Iowa Farmer*; Dr. Beardsley, editor of the Oskaloosa *Herald*, and in general all the officers of the Society and some others.

BUB.

A Douglas Postmaster After Us.

The Postmaster at Effingham, Effingham Co., A. G. Gilbert, knocks us speechless with the following argument and interrogatories. When we recover our articulation we shall endeavor to answer his communication:

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, Ills Sept 30th 1858.

Mr Editor of the Chicago Press and Tribune

permit me to give you a Few thoughts on the Politickel question as thair is a great deal of Stump orey throughout the first thirty-1 with. You may set down John T. Stuart as opposed to Douglas. He *may not go* for Lincoln, but he *will not go* for Douglas.

Secondly—As to Mr. James H. Matheny, I wanted to know whether this charge, which is set out to have been made by Matheny and published in the *State Register* and Missouri *Republican*, was true or false; and so I went to Mr. M. myself and asked him this question substantially: "Mr. Matheny, did you ever charge Trumbull and Lincoln with forming or attempting to form a conspiracy, and that Trumbull cheated Lincoln, &c., as said in the *State Register* and Missouri *Republican*, and as retailed by Senator Douglas from the stump during the present campaign? If so, did you ever say what is here asserted?" His answer to me was this: "I never said so in my life. What I did say is and was falsely reported by ***, and after the article appeared I told the scoundrel of his dirty trick. The thing is false and falsely so." This conversation which I had with Mr. Matheny, and his answer to my question is herein substantially given. None of these conversations were secret or private, as I considered, and my duty to other honest men who are injured by these reports—these wilful lies—compels me to state to the people of Illinois what I learned in this matter.

We are in great hopes here that these facts will be made public and known throughout all Illinois. The conversation which I had with Mr. Stuart, I will refer to Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, and as to Mr. Matheny I am responsible, and my name may be given when necessary.

JUSTICE.

More Curious Documents—Democracy Ten Years Ago.

In looking over some old papers a few days since, we stumbled upon the following:

"*Resolved*, That while we disclaim any intention of interfering with the compromises of the Constitution, or of infringing upon any of the rights of the States, we must declare, since the issue has arrived, our uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into the territory now free lying between the States and the Pacific. We insist that this extensive domain should be emphatically the 'area of freedom,' and its 'free soil' be filled by the arm of 'free labor,' enjoying the largest liberty and a commercial intercourse with the world with the fewest possible restrictions.

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Representatives to consult the wishes and wishes of the masses he represents, as a guide for his action, and that if those in authority will but do so, they will find on the part of the great mass of people of this country, an undivided sentiment in opposition to the monstrous heresy of modern times, the right of the slaveholder to plant slavery at pleasure in any of the territory—the common property of the freeman—of this Union, and in favor of preserving for the millions who, by descent and by immigration, are destined to occupy it, as they will inhabit the now free Territory of Oregon and Northern Mexico, if slavery is excluded."

Now these resolutions were passed by the Black Republican—aye, even Abolition—doctrines, by Mr. Douglas and his admirers. Why, they are as bad as the fraudulent resolutions produced by Douglas at Ottawa. Both held, gentlemen—these resolutions embody Democratic doctrine, adopted unanimously by a Democratic meeting held at Ottawa, La Salle County, February 28th, 1846, and are published in that same Democratic paper the *State Register* of March 17th, 1846. H. W. Cushman, who delivered the address welcoming Senator Douglas to Ottawa on the occasion of the recent visit of the latter to that city, *presided in that meeting*, and WILLIAM OSBORN, present editor of the Douglas paper the *Free Trader*, acted as Secretary.

Verily, Democracy is like the ghost of Hamlet's father—it is a "thing of shreds and patches."—*Morgan Journal.*

The Eighth Congressional District.

The vote of this district in 1856, taking the Presidential vote, as many votes were thrown away in the Congressional, was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep. & Am.
Bond	507	311
Clinton	1,000	1,000
Jefferson	1,289	480
Madison	2,000	3,700
Marion	1,110	960
Montgomery	1,100	1,000
Randolph	1,221	1,350
St. Clair	1,710	2,000
Washington	1,162	825
	10,299	10,626

This exhibits an opposition majority of 460 votes, which has certainly not decreased since that time, while the support of Douglas has not. Mr. Fouke, as a well-known, popular, eloquent candidate take the stump and argue his belief through the length and breadth of the district, and he will hardly fail of success, and in our humble opinion, the Hon. John Baker of St. Clair, is that man. Owing to the large amount of immigration from the Eastern States, we will not fail to elect him by at least 3,000 hundred majority over the block-leg, Peanut Bank Potter.—*Salem Independent.*

"Mississippi Bridge at Fulton."

Editors Press and Tribune:

Having received a pamphlet report, entitled "Documents submitted to the Stockholders of of the Galena and C. U. R. R. Co. in relation to leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi R. R. Bridge to be built at Fulton, to be acted upon by them at a Stockholders' meeting, to be held at Chicago October 6th, and as several articles have already appeared in your paper on this subject, I would like to call the attention of the stockholders to the following views, as any information on this matter of great public interest cannot be superfluous, especially to those who are called together to act at this meeting, either in person or by proxy.

Although the best interests of our road greatly demand a bridge crossing over the Mississippi, yet in view of the magnitude of the enterprise, the opposition it would encounter, and the varied interests to be affected by it, we should exercise all the caution, wisdom and foresight we can command in determining the location of such a structure, and in adopting plans to have it built.

The report referred to gives a decided preference to what it terms the "Saw Mill location," the largest distance to bridge of any, and does not speak of the merits or demerits of any other location, further than to mention that five different points had been surveyed and estimated on, as follows:

Buff Line, to cost	$598,801
Lyons "	581,127
Saw Mill "	576,471
Rock Point "	497,797
Clinton "	476,000

Now there is still another point which this report makes makes mention of, which we will call the *Island* location, as it runs across Little Rock Island just half a mile below the Clinton location noted above. This point is a far better and cheaper location for bridging than any of the points named in the report; besides, it is the *natural, direct or air line* point for our Road to cross the river; for if our Road ran straight through the bluffs (which is quite feasible) it would strike the river at this very point, and with about two miles less distance than it now does. Moreover the Railroad on the other side starts from a point directly opposite to this; hence two miles more would be saved, which, if the bridge was built at the Saw Mill location, it would require to connect the west end of the bridge with that Road, and which two miles of Road the Bridge Company, according to this report, would have to build. *This very saving of four miles and many curves might, in a very few years, prove a great consideration to our Road.*

It is, therefore, to this, the Island location for bridging, that I wish to call your particular attention. And first, I will state some arguments against the location, which this report has adopted, and then some in favor of the Island location.

AGAINST SAW MILL LOCATION.

1st. The channel of the river at this place being of great width, and sandy bottom, is neither straight nor permanently fixed. Indeed, an entire new channel has formed within a few years on the west side, leaving a large sand-bar between the old and new channel, and in our humble opinion, the New John Baker of St. Clair, is that man. Owing to the large amount of immigration from the Eastern States, we will not fail to elect him by at least 3,000 hundred majority over the block-leg, Peanut Bank Potter.—*Salem Independent.*

2d. The place where the draw would be, is one of the most dangerous points on the river for boats to navigate in windy weather, the wind having such a sweep there, strikes with great force. Rafts and steamboats have very frequently been driven on ashore in that bend; hence, in windy weather, boats, to say nothing of rafts, would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to pass through the draw.

3d. The ice, when breaking up in the Spring, having such a broad sweep, would press with fearful power again the piers.

REASONS IN FAVOR OF ISLAND LOCATION.

1st. The river at this point is most admirably adapted by nature for bridging, the distance to bridge being only eighteen hundred feet, and divided by Little Rock Island into two channels, the main or west channel being only one hundred feet across, straight, and impregnably fixed by rocky shores and bottom, the other channel being very shallow and well adapted to bridging at small cost.

2d. The wind being broken off by the adjacent land, has comparatively no force; hence boats would not be delayed from passing in the draw by the wind, as at other points.

3d. The bridge would be in no danger from the ice, the islands being an effectual protection.

4th. There is a great economy of cost in the erection of the bridge at this place over what it would be at the Saw Mill location, or any other point on the river; as the very low price at which the land for the termini of the bridge at the Island location could be obtained, including ample grounds, with good river landing for depot and shipping purposes; whereas at Lyons such grounds cannot be had at all.

5th. In the event that the legal right, which is yet undecided, to bridge the main channel of the Mississippi should not be sustained, the point affords every facility possible for a combined bridge and ferry, as the river could be bridged from Rock Island on to the little Rock Island, from whence across the main channel, which never freezes over here, a ferry capable of taking a train of cars over could be maintained and run at all seasons of the year. This is an important item, as there is not another point available for such on the river.

Hence, as deduced from the above—this Island location being in every respect so desirable a point, of having a bridge, or bridge and ferry combined, that I feel will compel the Road to bridge in the vicinity, on account of its comparatively small cost and greater eligibility.

Hence, it is apparent that no advantage to be derived by our Company in adopting any of the locations named in said report, that would not be equally as well, and probably better, secured, and at *much less expense*, by adopting the Island location instead; and for the present, simply the bridge and ferry combined; for we know that a continuous bridge across the Mississippi, wherever located, would be strenuously opposed by the whole river interest, subjecting its owners to much annoyance, litigation and expense, to say nothing of damages.

But again: This Island location, in point of fact, is the *only central location* of them all calculated to accommodate all the projected roads in this vicinity; and what it shall more, the only road as yet on the west side. The Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, whose eastern terminus is in Rock Island, pointing directly to it, and the line of road in operation, is itself so centrally located, that in all probability all the other lines of Road in that part of Iowa will merge.

Hence, will not every stockholder agree with me that our Directors should lose no time in securing this location for their crossing?

A STOCKHOLDER.

NOTE.—We have just recovered our utterance enough to say that if "Old Buck" gets after Mister Gilbert, *alias* "Observer," the treatment Columbus received will not be a circumstance to what he will catch.

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Personal and Political.

At a meeting in the Toledo Congressional District the other day, Gen. Ashley, the Republican candidate, being interrupted by a notorious bully, and called a liar, caned the disturber soundly.

—It is

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters.—These Bitters are universally acknowledged to be a sure preventative and cure for Fever and Ague, Flukiness, heartburn of the stomach, or any other like affection. Their effect upon the system is most miraculous; they give a healthy tone to the system, remove all morbid matter, and in fact thoroughly cleanse the system of all impurities. The proprietors, in presenting this preparation to the public, assure them that in no single case, when it has been used according to their directions, has it been known to fail, but on the contrary, new virtues have been discovered in its use. To those afflicted with any of the above ills of the body, the "Bitters" are offered as a speedy and certain cure. Try them and form your own opinion.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and at the Office

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic or Nervous Disease, which is considered incurable, will receive a LETTER giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Graham Springs, N. Y. se14-3md4w-a334

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases. International Remittent, 1857 Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in the rich and very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Pope & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything else of a deleterious and toxic nature, but will positively and effectually cure the most inveterate case of chronic Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent, Dumb Ague, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., &c., in the shortest time, and with the least possible inconvenience to the patient. Directions are so generally imparted in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to weak the stomach, but do not remove the disease; the liver and other organs limp lasted, on which the chill and Fever depend: hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted, which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of this medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietors, but he does not make use of them, as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself merely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. Phillips Brown's The Great Corner of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is now for sale in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription in any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHILLIPS BROWN,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Housewife Wives—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 10 Randolph street. jal4

Castle' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin imported. This Gin, distilled in London from pure Malt and Juniper Berries, recommended by the Faculty and Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the Faculty a most valuable tonic, and a safe and efficient or diuretic drink in use.

Bill a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, distinctly entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that acid and unpleasant taste which has hitherto been an objection to all Gins or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Chronic Diarrhea, Kidney Affections, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the water are will find by the adoption a sure relief from these distressing symptoms which frequently attend their debilitating effects.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not an importer to any other, but the best article of the kind it has ever met with."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven and a half cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN IMPORTED.

It may be had in Chicago, Ill., of PINTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.

WHITING & CO.
Sole Agents for the United States,
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
40 Broadway, New York.

A PLEASING APPEARANCE IS THE MAIN LUSTER OF ARCON ENAMELING.

COWLEY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS For Softening the Skin,
AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Proprietor of this Extract is in free publicity in the most humble and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing our complexions from their natural Sallowness, and giving to the latest period of life nearly all the freshness and redness of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation have long satisfied the Proprietor, that if applied according to the directions, there is not any slightly disorder of the skin, such as Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, &c., and quickly Coal Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may disfigure the countenance; and will also impart to the Skin a delightful softness and delicate clearness. In short, it operates in a pleasing complexion through life, nothing is equal to the use of

THE EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS.

"The newest art and really the most perfect."

BEAUTIFIER IN NATURE.

Unmistakable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the skin. Tan, Sun-Burns, Freckles, Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

CAUTION.—Elder Flowers are particularly delicate in action, even to the youngest infant.

CAUTION.—It is valuable beyond anything, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft as satin, and giving a pure, clear, and healthy color.

FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be appreciated.

Agents:
CASE, HOWARD & SANGER, New York.
GRIFFITHS, BUCK & CO.,
A. H. WILKINSON & CO., Boston and New York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., New York.
And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Christie's Ague Balsam.

CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the only reliable remedy for the cure of Chills and Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all diseases originating in the effects of malaria.

CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the only VEGETABLE COMPOUND, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, nor other deleterious or destructive substance.

CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has been in use for the last twenty years, and during that time not a single case of ague or chill fever has ever been known to occur after it has been taken, or where it has been used according to their directions, and no case ever offered to the public.

CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has the immense popularity through its own intrinsic merits, in curing disease, in the great country in which it is made, and is now rapidly becoming popular in other States. It can be taken by the infant in its mother's milk, and by the aged with equal safety and benefit.

READ WHAT GARRETT SAYS.

Fremont, of Madison, Ill., under date of July 1st, 1856, writes:—"Send me half a dozen more of your Ague Balsam as my family and myself are in the midst of chills and fever, and I am using every bottle, and have been using every bottle, and I have done here."

Plummer Dunnick, Vinton, Iowa, under date of June 30th, 1856, writes:—"Send me half a dozen more of Christie's Ague Balsam. I have used two bottles on hand and it is selling rapidly. It is a sure remedy for Ague I have ever sold."

A. N. Blackledge, of Metamora, Ind., under date of July 1st, 1856, writes:—"Another lot of Christie's Ague Balsam as I have but two bottles left. We have been using it in our family, and have been using every bottle, and I have done here."

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Otwell, Ohio, June 1st, 1856.
Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the best remedy that ever was introduced to the public. It has cured every one it was given to, and in a great many cases after all other remedies had failed. Truly Yours,
JOHN MANN.

Mo., Gallott, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam has given entire satisfaction in every case it was used in this vicinity. We have never known it to fail in a single case. We have never known it to fail in a single case. We have never known it to fail in a single case. We have never known it to fail in a single case. We have never known it to fail in a single case. We have never known it to fail in a single case.

Dr. T. HABERMEHL,
PHYSICIAN, OPERATEUR, AND ACCOUCHEUR, will attend all diseases pertaining to the profession, and will perform all operations with the greatest secrecy and accuracy according to the rules of the most medical science. Office 103 Erie st. oct4-1y-e277

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 202 Michigan street, near Rush. myl1-3t-ly

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHMAN,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
OFFICE—NO. 68 CLARK STREET.
Opposite the Court House.
jal4-y-e282

DR. A. COLTON, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, Office and residence, No. 11 Quincy street, 2d door west of State street. jal4-y-e282

DR. J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON, Clark and Dearborn streets,
Entrance No. 7. jal4-y-e282

JOHN H. WEBER & CO
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS
AND UMBRELLAS.
No. 87 and 89 South Water st., corner Wells (up stairs)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hats are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

GOODS CHEERFULLY SHOWN.
jal4-d&tw-a286

COAL AND WOOD.
COAL COALE, AT THE OLD STAND
Corner of Clark and Adams streets, for sale at the lowest market rates. Orders left at the office, corner of Clark and Adams streets, or at the yard, foot of Lasalle street, will receive prompt attention.
ISAAC HALE.
Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1856. no1-d&w-a313

Wood, Coal and Hay.
Constantly on hand both for wholesale and retail, the largest and best selected stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Ever offered in the market.
Corner of Wells street and Kinzie street,
214 Clark, corner Adams.
ISAAC HALE.
GET RECEIVED, AT J. BAUER'S

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

MONEY, &c.—The week closing to-day has been a "hard" one in money matters. To-day has been the closest the bankers have worn for a currency since the 4th of October a year ago, when two of our banks failed. The payments of the 6th drained several of our bankers of almost their entire deposits, and there was considerable "shinning" performed by all classes of the commercial community. Eastern Exchange is scarce and firm at 1 per cent. prem. The supply of gold is very light—our city being constantly drained to supply new banks starting in Iowa under the new banking law of that State.

There is a scarcity of Eastern Exchange in Cincinnati. The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

We make no change in our Exchange quotations, but it is proper to remark with reference to the buying rates, that 15, 30 and 95 cents on the $100 were frequently paid by dealers for New York and the bulk of the business in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston drafts, was transacted at ¼ prem. There is a continued good demand for New Orleans sight, which is scarce, and held at 1 prem., for bankers' signatures. Bills were in good demand at 1@1¼ discount for 60 day paper. Southern were, if anything, more sought after than Eastern, and strictly first class names passed rapidly at our inside quotations.

The same paper states as follows, with regard to silver in circulation:

The market is largely supplied with silver, for which there is little or no demand. Efforts have been made, without success, to induce manufacturers to use silver instead of small notes, in paying hands. A circulation might be obtained for it in this way, perhaps, if bankers would agree to receive it on deposit at par, or in other words, if they would consent to place it on a level with bank notes. It is now apparent, that in order to make silver available as a circulating medium, Government will be compelled to advance the standard.

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, with regard to Land Warrants, says:

The land warrant market is very flat, and a number of the brokers refuse to buy. The postponement of the Nebraska and Kansas land sales has driven large quantities to this city. There is little use for warrants at present, except for pre emption purposes. The prospect now is, judging from the freeness with which the western speculators are unloading themselves, that there will be very little doing in them until the return of spring.

	Buy.	Sell.
160 acres	90	95
80 "	90	95
40 "	90	95
20 "	91.00	91.10

COMMERCIAL.—Since our last weekly review the weather has been highly favorable for the Corn crop, and we have been receiving cheering intelligence with reference to it from all parts of this State, Iowa and Wisconsin. We had a slight touch of frost last night; but it is generally supposed that the Corn is too far advanced to be materially affected by it. As to the extent of the Corn crop, we hear a variety of opinions; but they generally lead to the belief that it will be hardly an average one. The quality, however, will doubtless be much better than the last year's crop.

During the past week the receipts of Breadstuffs have been 678,400 bushels of all kinds of grain, and 14,981 bbls flour. Compared with the previous week, there has been a falling off in Corn, Barley and Flour, but there is a large increase in the receipts of Wheat. The receipts of the two weeks compare as follows:

	Last Week.	Prev's W'k.
Flour, bbls	14,981	19,126
Wheat, bu	426,400	378,113
Corn, bu	186,500	279,913
Oats, bu	45,500	14,500
Rye, bu	3,150	3,177
Barley, bu	16,850	32,554

As in the receipts, there has been a falling off in the shipments of corn, and an increase in those of wheat and flour. The shipments of the two weeks compare thus:

	Past Week.	Prev's W'k.
Flour, bbls	21,277	17,000
Wheat, bu	454,007	273,412
Corn, bu	98,000	178,000
Oats, bu	24,421	28,554
Rye, bu	1,000	2,000

As may be seen by referring to a table in a subsequent column, the great bulk of the wheat shipped during the past week was No. 2 Spring.

The total Exports of Breadstuffs from this port since the 1st of January, as will be seen by the tables which follow, foot up, 15,455,332 bushels grain, and 301,030 barrels flour—or with flour reduced to grain, a total of 16,960,452 bushels—against 12,375,806 bushels grain (and flour reduced) shipped up to the same date in 1857.

The shipments of Flour (reduced) from the other ports on this Lake—from Milwaukee, Racine, Waukegan, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Michigan City, &c., foot up about 8,000,000 bushels, which added to that shipped from Chicago, makes a total of TWENTY-FIVE MILLION *bushels of Grain exported from Lake Michigan ports during the present season.*

The prices of produce in Chicago on the 1st of October, compared with the prices of the three former years, on the same date, will be found in the following table:

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN CHICAGO ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Flour (Extra)	$4.30	$6.00	$5.00	$4.75
Wheat (Spring)	0.72	0.75	1.10	0.85
" (Winter)	0.80	0.90	1.25	0.95
Corn	0.40	0.50	0.55	0.45
Oats	0.27	0.35	0.40	0.34
Barley	0.37	0.55	0.70	0.54
Mess Pork	15.00	24 50	20 00	21.00
Lard	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.09
Hams	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.08

The following table shows the prices of Breadstuffs in the New York market on the 1st of October, for four years:

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Super State & Western	$4.30	$5.60	$4.60	$4.50
Wheat, Amr.	97.@$1.00	1.00@1.05	1.40@1.45	1.05@1.10
Rye	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.70
White do	1.07@1.08	1.05@1.10	1.30@1.35	1.00@1.05
Yellow do	1.07@1.08	1.05@1.10	1.30@1.35	1.00@1.05
Family Flour	4.75	6.25	5.25	5.00
Super South'n	4.15	5.75	5.00	4.75
Corn, Mixed	0.62@0.63	0.70@0.72	0.70@0.72	0.60@0.62
Yellow do	0.62@0.63	0.70@0.72	0.70@0.72	0.60@0.62
Red do, wheat	1.07	1.05	1.30@1.35	1.10@1.12
White do	1.07	1.05	1.30@1.35	1.10@1.12
Mixed do	1.04	1.01	1.30@1.35	1.10@1.12
White Oats	0.37	0.45	0.45	0.37
Mixed do	0.36	0.44	0.44	0.36
Mix'd W. corn	0.62	0.70	0.70	0.60

From the above tables it will be seen that prices do not differ greatly from those of last year at this time; but they are considerably below the figures of the two previous years—1855 and 1856.

Since our last weekly review we have had quite a succession of falling markets in nearly all kinds of Breadstuffs. We have had two foreign arrivals—the *Arabia* and the *Arago*, both of which brought a decline in the European markets, and tended very much to depress this.

The Flour market during the week has been dull and languid, and prices have declined 20@ 30c in shipping brands of Extra and Superfine. The sales of the week have ranged as follows: Spring Extras, opening at $4.25@4.50—closing $3.75@4.00; Superfine, opening at $3.50@ 3.75—closing at $3@3.50.

The Wheat market during the past week has suffered a decline in nearly all grades of 7@10c. The sales of the week have averaged about 72,000 bushels per day. The decline has been: on the 30th ult., (with the *Arabia*'s news) the decline was 1@1½c; on the 1st inst., 2@3c; on the 2d inst., 1c; on the 4th inst., 3@3c. To-day the market declined 3c more—closing at 64½@65c for No. 2 Spring; 97@99c for No. 1 Red; and 86@87c for No. 2 Red.

The Corn market has been particularly depressed—the active export demand of the two previous weeks having ceased. The sales have averaged about 60,000 bushels daily. Canal Corn has declined from 59½c@60c at the opening of the week to 53@53c at the close; No. 1 at 57½c at the opening, to 50@53c at the close; No. 2, 55½c at the opening to 48@50c at the close.

The Barley market, under advices from the East, has been more active, and an advance of 5@8c has been gained during the week. To-day the demand for No. 2 was urgent, and about 4,000 bushels were sold at a range of 49@ 55c in store. The demand for No. 1 Barley, though good, is not so active. Sales were made to-day at 61c in store—an advance of 5c on the prices a week ago.

The Oats market has been dull. About 25,000 bushels Oats have been shipped during the week to St. Louis. The sales of old Oats during the week have been made at 40@41c in store; and of new Oats, 33@35c. The quality of the new crop does not improve.

The Provision market is at a stand. Nearly all the old stock of Mess Pork has been sent forward, and there have been no sales for future delivery since our last review. Buyers do not offer over $14 for delivery in the winter, and packers ask $15. Lard is quiet—with sales of small lots for present delivery at 10@10½c. Sellers ask 9½c for future delivery; but buyers do not offer over 9c. The packers along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers are making preparations for a large business during the ensuing season.

The Cattle market during the past two weeks has been gradually on the decline. To-day, however, it showed some symptoms of revival, on account of the packers (including one from the East) buying more freely. Good Cattle are in active demand.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion in relation to the coming Hog crop. Some think prices will rule low, and others that they will be high. Buyers have been out along the Mississippi making contracts at $4@4.25 net; the farmers generally are now holding off for higher figures.

The rates of Freights advance very slowly. There has been a good demand for vessels to Oswego, and those have been receiving 5c for wheat; but Buffalo vessels have been stand-bent, and till to-day, the rates have been 5c for corn, and 6½@6c for wheat. To-day, however, 5½@ 5c has been received in several instances for corn.

The U. S. *Economist*, after giving a series of tables of exports, etc., looks to the following conclusion relative to the Wheat crop of the present year:

The crop now being harvested is represented as damaged, but the breadth of land sowed must have been very large, as compared with 1857, and we find that the export of 34,000,000 bushels annually does not sustain prices. The crop of 1854 was, we have seen, exhausted by this export of 6,321,584 bushels at famine prices. There could have been no old grain then left in the country. Since then we have had three crops—'55, '56, '57. Of these crops 99,540,000 bushels have been exported, and prices now are lower than for many years before at this season, nor the quantity of old grain in the country is said to be large, owing to the refusal of farmers to sell at the low rates which followed the panic. To allow 16,000,000 bushels on hand, the crop of 1857 should have been 160,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1858 may then stand thus, allowing it to be 20,000,000 bush. short of 1857:

Old on hand	bush. 16,000,000
Seed	15,000,000
Consumption	120,000,000
	120,000,000
Excess for export	bush. 20,000,000

The consumption is taken at 3¼ bush. for 30 millions of people. This quantity for export is larger than ever before, and crops are poor abroad, with little chance of a large demand.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

FREIGHTS—During the week there has been a better inquiry for vessels, and freight has been firmer. The following are the rates made during the week:—On the 30th ult.: Prop Athenian, wheat to Oswego at 7½c; and schrs Tartar, Exchange and Return, wheat to the same port at 7c. On the 1st inst.: Prop Ontario, wheat to Buffalo at 6½c. On the 2d inst.: Prop Globe, and schrs Valeria and Vanguard, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; prop Plymouth, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 5c; schr Gen. Scott, wheat to Ogdensburgh at 9½c; schr Midnight, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Geo. Thurston, corn to Kingston at 6¼c. On the 3d inst.: Schr C. Y. Richmond, wheat to Kingston at 6c; brig Cuyocoga, wheat to Buffalo at 5½c; schr Louisa Ross and Mary Morton, wheat to Oswego at 8c; schooner Augustus Handy, corn to Buffalo at 5c; prop Bay State, 12,000 bu barley to Buffalo at 6c; schr Wm. Craig, wheat and seed to Buffalo at 6c; schr Ocean Wave, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 4¾c. Three canal boats, coal to Illinois at 6c. To-day Freights were firmer. The following vessels were chartered:—Schr Nightingale, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; schr E-mobia, corn to Buffalo at 6¼c, and schrs Monona Dorsett and C. M. Journee, at 5½c.

FLOUR—The market during the week has been dull, and suffered a decline of 20@30c on all grades. Sales of the week have been as follows:—On the 30th ult.: 300 bbls "United States" Extra on p. t. On the 1st inst.: 100 bbls "Wanocosta" and "Bridge City" Extra at $4.40; 100 bbls "Davenport" Sup. at $3.75; 65 bbls "Rocene City" Extra at $4; 60 bbls "Towanda" White Superfine at $3.75; 100 bbls "Cleveland" Extra and 100 bbls Extra at $4 12; 60 bbls "Allens" Extra on p. t. On the 2d inst.:—50 bbls "City" at $3.50; 100 bbls "Winnebago" Extra at $4.25. On the 3d inst.:—150 bbls "City Mills" Sup. at $3.50; 44 bbls "Bridge City" Extra at $4; 50 bbls "Fulton" Extra at $4.25; 200 bbls "Kewaunee" Extra at $4.15; 100 bbls "Rock County" at $3.87½; 150 bbls "Albion" Sup. at $3—all delivered.

To-day the sales were:—84 bbls "Rocky Ford" Sup at $3.62½; 44 bbls "Rock River" and "Morris" Sup. at $3.75 bbls "Mechunicsburgh" Sup. at $3.80; 40 bbls "Prairie" Extra at $4.25; 100 bbls "Geneva" Extra at $4.37½; 64 bbls "Shelburne" Extra at $4.30; 50 bbls "Carbondale" Extra at $4.25; 100 bbls "Rock River" and "Morris" Sup. at $3.75; 100 bbls "Mechunicsburgh" Sup. at $3.80; 40 bbls "Prairie" Extra at $4.25; 100 bbls "Geneva" Extra at $4.37½; 64 bbls "Shelburne" Extra at $4.30; 50 bbls "Carbondale" White Superfine at $3.50—all delivered.

WHEAT.—The market during the last week has been very much depressed, and all qualities have suffered a decline of 7@10c per bushel. The week's transactions are as follows:—On the 29th ult.—28,000 bu Winter sold at 81.06@1.08 for No. 1 Red; 95c for No. 2 Red; 89@90c for Rejected—all in store. On the 30th ult.: 30,000 bushels Spring changed hands at 81.15@1.16 for White; 81.07½@1.08 for No. 1 Red; 95c for No. 2 Red; 89@90c for No. 1 Spring; 74@75½ for No 2 Spring; and 80@83c for Rejected—all in store. On the 1st inst.: 30,000 bushels Spring were sold at 81.06@1.07 for No. 1 Red in store; 96c for No. 2 Red; 73@74c for No. 2 Spring; 87½@88c for Rejected—all in store; two cargoes of "Bunup-tail" No. 2 at 68c f. o. b. On the 1st inst.: 35,000 bu Winter and 55,000 bushels Spring changed hands at the following rates in store:—No. 1 Red, 81.05@ 1.06½; No. 2 Red, 96c; Rejected Winter, 75c; No. 1 Spring, 68c; No. 2, 71@72c; Rejected, 58@59c: "Bump" Spring, 68c. On the 2d inst.: 40,000 bushels Spring and 40,000 bu Spring were sold at the following rates in store:—No. 1 White, 81.15; No. 1 Red, 81.06@1.06½; No. 2 Red, 96@97c; No. 1 Spring, 65c; No. 2 Spring, 67½@70c; Rejected, 56@57c.

To-day the market declined 2@3c. Winter—Sales were:—60 bu No. 1 White at 81.13 in store; 1,000 bu No. 1 Red at 81 01 in store; 4,000 bu do in lots of 40 to 2,000 store; 1,000 bu do at 98c in store; 4,000 bu do in lots of 98c in store; 1,800 bu do at 97c in store; 600 bu No. 2 Red at 90c in store; 3,000 bu do at 88c in store; 2,000 bu do at 87c in store; 1,800 bu do at 86c in store. Spring—Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 at 90c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 68c in store; 7,800 bu do in lots at 67c in store; 14,000 bu do in lots at 66c in store; 2 000 bu do at 65½c in store; 18,000 bu do in lots at 65c in store; 500 bu do at 64½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 64c in store; 1,600 bu Rejected, in lots, at 58c in store—market closing dull.

CORN—Declined during the week 4@5c per bushel. Sales have been as follows:—On the 30th ult.: 30,000 bushels at 58½@60c afloat for Canal: 57½ in store for No. 1; and 55@55½c for No. 2. On the 30th:—32,000 bushels at 57½@59c afloat for Canal; 57c for No. 1; and 55c for No. 2 in store. On the 1st:—35,000 bushels at 56½c afloat for Canal; 55@56c for No. 1 in store; and 53c for No 2 in store. On the 2d inst.:—6,500 bushels at 54½c afloat for Canal and River; 53@54c for No. 1 in store; and 52½c for No. 2 in store.

TO-DAY the market declined 2@3c. Sales were:—2,000 bu Chelsea White Flint at 53c afloat; 15,000 bu do at 53c afloat:—10,000 bu Canal at 54c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 53½c afloat; 1,800 bu do at 53c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at 52c afloat; 4,000 bu No. 1 at 52c in store; 14,000 bu do at 51c f. o. b.; 700 bu do at 50c in store; 900 bu No. 2 at 52c in store; 1,000 bu do at 48½c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 45c in store—market closing weak.

OATS.—The Oat's market during the week has been very dull and languid—there being scarcely any demand either for speculation or shipment. During the week we have shipped to St. Louis up wards of 24,000 bushels, and have also sent forward small lots by canal for the same point. New Oats were sold a day or two since at 35c in store. To-day 1,300 bu old Oats sold at 41c in store; 100 bags new at 35c.

BARLEY—During the past few days quite a demand has sprung up for Barley—especially No. 2. No. 1 has been in firm request at 74@75c in store; and choice parcels in bags have sold at 80@82 delivered. No. 2 Barley reported at 60@63c, but closed rendered at 62c, with an active request—having advanced 10c in one day. A cargo of Canadian Barley was sold during the week to arrive, at 61. To-day the market was firm. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 at 55c in store; 700 bu do at 49c in store: 700 bu do at 55c in store; 700 bu do at 56c in store; 700 bu No. 1 at 81c in store.

RYE—Distillers have been purchasing nearly all the Rye offered for sale at 55@60c at depot.

ALCOHOL—The dullness in blatwines renders the market for alcohol heavy. Manufacturers are still selling wholesale lots—of five barrels and upwards—to jobbers and druggists and others are selling in small parcels at 47@48c.

SEEDS—Pots, first sorts "1858," 6¼@6¾c. 9 lb.; Pearl, —; Sod s Ash, 9 @ cent, 3¾@4c.

BAGGING—Ontario and Hamilton Bags 30c; Stark Mills bags, 26c.

BUTTER—There is still a scarcity of good Dairy butter for table use. The dairymen throughout the State are holding up their good butter for better prices. Common butter sells at 10@12c, and choice in small firkins finds ready sale at 14@15c.

CANDLES—Tallow, 11@12½c; Sperms, 16½c. Star: 20c.; Scorm, 45c.

CHEMICALS—Rosin, by bbl., 9½; Soda, Sal., in casks, 3½c.; Soda, Sal., in bags, 3¼c.; Soda, Bicarb., in bags, 6½c.; Saltpetre, in bags, 9½c.; Alum, 3½c.

COFFEE—Stock of Coffee good. Wholesale quotations are as follows: Rio, 10½@13c; Green Maracaibo 13½@13c; White Maracaibo, 14@15c; Laguayra, 12¼@13¼c. O. G. Java, 16@17½c. Mocha, 17½c.

CONFECTIONERIES—Assorted stick Candy is 12½c 9 lb; steam refined do. do. 13c. 9 lb; Assorted fancy Candies, 14 @ 18c; and Gum Drops, 12½c.

CHEESE—The stock of Western Reserve and N. Y. Cheese is good, with a very limited demand. Quotations are as follows: Western Reserve 7@8c; Hamburgh 6@8c.

DOOR, SASH AND BLINDS—Plain sashes, 8@9c; Whitby barrels, 81@1.25; Pork barrels, 95@$1; Lard kegs, 50c; Lemon kegs 61; Ash Hoops, $6.25@5.50 per thousand; heading staves, 4 in. 30@7 per thousand; p. h. $10@10.50 per thousand.

CORDAGE—Jute, 10@11c 9 lb; Manilla, 12@13c; Russia, 16c.

COAL—There is no change in our quotations since our last weekly review. The receipts have been large, while the demand is moderate. The wholesale quotations are:—Riverhouse — Mineral Ridge Coal, 84 9 ton; Briar Hill, 84; Chilpewa, 84.75; Talmadge, 85.50; Cumberland, 81.50; Newcastle, 81.50. ANTHRACITE—Lehigh, large and small eggs, 87; Scranton, 86.50; White Ash, 86.50; Red Ash, 86.50; Lackawanna, 86 50; Green Ridge, 86.50; Woodberry Coal, 84.75.

DRUGS.—The following are wholesale cash quotations:

Cream Tartar, 9 lb	32	Opium, Gum	7 25 @ 8 00
Quinine, Sulph	80@90	Morphia, sulph, 9 oz	1 00
Quinine, Cinchonia	40	Morphia, muriate, 9 oz	1 00
Lime, D	14	Quinine, sulph, 9 oz	1 50
Lime, Chloride	40	Quinine, muriate, 9 oz	1 50
Indigo, Manilla	95	Verdigris, in lots	50
Indigo, Guatemala	1 00		

DYE WOODS—Camwood, 60@65c. 9 lb; Fustic, Cuba, chips, 2½@3c.; Logwood, chips, 2½@3c.; Sticwood, 2½ @4c.

EGGS—During the past week there has been an active demand for fresh eggs, at 8c advance of 5@6c 9 doz. Sales by the barrel were made yesterday and to-day at 11½c. No demand for limed eggs.

FRUIT—APPLES—Green Apples have been in good supply during the week, with a fair demand at a shade higher figures. The range of prices is $1.75@3 9 bbl. There are no Dried Apples on the market. PEARS—Are rather scarce, at $6@8 50 bbl. CRANBERRIES—The crop in the North is said to be large, but they come in very sparingly here. There is a good demand at $7.50 9 bbl, or three bushels. GRAPES—Large quantities have arrived during the past few days from Cleveland and Cincinnati. They sell by the box at 15@20 9 lb. LEMONS—Sell, $6.50@7 per box; French, $6.50 9 box. RAISINS—M. R. $3.75@3 9 box; Layer, $3.75@3.85. FIGS—10@12c 9 lb. DATES—7c. P. CANDIED—Notice in weekly. NUTS—Peanuts, $1.50@3 9 bu; English Walnuts, 10c; Brazils, 7c; Filberts, 9c; Almonds, hard shells, 10@12c—soft shells, 16@20c; pecans, 9c.

FISH—Whitefish—No. 1, 62.50 9 bbl; No. 2, —; No. 3, —; 62½ 9 bf bbl. Trout—No. 1, bf. bbl, 62.62½; No. 2, bf bbls, 65.50. Mackerel—No. 2, large, in bbls, $12.50; No. 3, small, 67; No. 2, large, $14.50; No. 3, small, $10.50; No. 1, large, in bf bbls, 69; No. 1, small, 67. Hamburg—Scale, 87.50@8; common plaited, 6@6½c; Jobbed, 4½c. Cusrant—Grand Bank, 84.75; French cured, 94 9@2.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 35@45c 9 lb.

FANCY GOODS—Bergamot, 8 9 lb; Lemon, 62.75; Jamaica Ginger, 65; Wintergreen, 65.50.

GLASS—The following are wholesale cash rates:

Size	Single qual.	by bx. 60	Size	Single qual.	by bx. 60
6x10	—	—	8x12	—	—
7x9	—	—	8x10	—	—
7x10	—	—	8x12	—	—
7x11	—	—	8x14	—	—
7x12	—	—	8x16	—	—
7x13	—	—	8x18	—	—
7x14	—	—	8x20	—	—
7x15	—	—	8x22	—	—
7x16	—	—	8x24	—	—
7x18	—	—	8x26	—	—
7x20	—	—	8x28	—	—
7x22	—	—	8x30	—	—
7x24	—	—	8x32	—	—
7x26	—	—	8x34	—	—
7x28	—	—	8x36	—	—
7x30	—	—	8x38	—	—
7x32	—	—	8x40	—	—
7x34	—	—	8x42	—	—
7x36	—	—	8x44	—	—
7x38	—	—	8x46	—	—
7x40	—	—	8x48	—	—
7x42	—	—	8x50	—	—
7x44	—	—	8x52	—	—
7x46	—	—	8x54	—	—
7x48	—	—	8x56	—	—
7x50	—	—	8x58	—	—
7x52	—	—	8x60	—	—
7x54	—	—	8x62	—	—
7x56	—	—	8x64	—	—
7x58	—	—	8x66	—	—
7x60	—	—	8x68	—	—
7x62	—	—	8x70	—	—
7x64	—	—	8x72	—	—
7x66	—	—	8x74	—	—
7x68	—	—	8x76	—	—
7x70	—	—	8x78	—	—
7x72	—	—	8x80	—	—
7x74	—	—	8x82	—	—
7x76	—	—	8x84	—	—
7x78	—	—	8x86	—	—
7x80	—	—	8x88	—	—
7x82	—	—	8x90	—	—
7x84	—	—	8x92	—	—
7x86	—	—	8x94	—	—
7x88	—	—	8x96	—	—
7x90	—	—	8x98	—	—
7x92	—	—	8x100	—	—
7x94	—	—	8x102	—	—
7x96	—	—	8x104	—	—
7x98	—	—	8x106	—	—
7x100	—	—	8x108	—	—
7x102	—	—	8x110	—	—
7x104	—	—	8x112	—	—
7x106	—	—	8x114	—	—
7x108	—	—	8x116	—	—
7x110	—	—	8x118	—	—
7x112	—	—	8x120	—	—
7x114	—	—	8x122	—	—
7x116	—	—	8x124	—	—
7x118	—	—	8x126	—	—
7x120	—	—	8x128	—	—
7x122	—	—	8x130	—	—
7x124	—	—	8x132	—	—
7x126	—	—	8x134	—	—
7x128	—	—	8x136	—	—
7x130	—	—	8x138	—	—
7x132	—	—	8x140	—	—
7x134	—	—	8x142	—	—
7x136	—	—	8x144	—	—
7x138	—	—	8x146	—	—
7x140	—	—	8x148	—	—
7x142	—	—	8x150	—	—
7x144	—	—	8x152	—	—
7x146	—	—	8x154	—	—
7x148	—	—	8x156	—	—
7x150	—	—	8x158	—	—
7x152	—	—	8x160	—	—
7x154	—	—	8x162	—	—
7x156	—	—	8x164	—	—
7x158	—	—	8x166	—	—
7x160	—	—	8x168	—	—
7x162	—	—	8x170	—	—
7x164	—	—	8x172	—	—
7x166	—	—	8x174	—	—
7x168	—	—	8x176	—	—
7x170	—	—	8x178	—	—
7x172	—	—	8x180	—	—
7x174	—	—	8x182	—	—
7x176	—	—	8x184	—	—
7x178	—	—	8x186	—	—
7x180	—	—	8x188	—	—
7x182	—	—	8x190	—	—
7x184	—	—	8x192	—	—
7x186	—	—	8x194	—	—
7x188	—	—	8x196	—	—
7x190	—	—	8x198	—	—
7x192	—	—	8x200	—	—
7x194	—	—	8x202	—	—
7x196	—	—	8x204	—	—
7x198	—	—	8x206	—	—
7x200	—	—	8x208	—	—
7x202	—	—	8x210	—	—
7x204	—	—	8x212	—	—
7x206	—	—	8x214	—	—
7x208	—	—	8x216	—	—
7x210	—	—	8x218	—	—
7x212	—	—	8x220	—	—
7x214	—	—	8x222	—	—
7x216	—	—	8x224	—	—
7x218	—	—	8x226	—	—
7x220	—	—	8x228	—	—
7x222	—	—	8x230	—	—
7x224	—	—	8x232	—	—
7x226	—	—	8x234	—	—
7x228	—	—	8x236	—	—
7x230	—	—	8x238	—	—
7x232	—	—	8x240	—	—
7x234	—	—	8x242	—	—
7x236	—	—	8x244	—	—
7x238	—	—	8x246	—	—
7x240	—	—	8x248	—	—
7x242	—	—	8x250	—	—
7x244	—	—	8x252	—	—
7x246	—	—	8x254	—	—
7x248	—	—	8x256	—	—
7x250	—	—	8x258	—	—
7x252	—	—	8x260	—	—
7x254	—	—	8x262	—	—
7x256	—	—	8x264	—	—
7x258	—	—	8x266	—	—
7x260	—	—	8x268	—	—
7x262	—	—	8x270	—	—
7x264	—	—	8x272	—	—
7x266	—	—	8x274	—	—
7x268	—	—	8x276	—	—
7x270	—	—	8x278	—	—
7x272	—	—	8x280	—	—
7x274	—	—	8x282	—	—
7x276	—	—	8x284	—	—
7x278	—	—	8x286	—	—
7x280	—	—	8x288	—	—
7x282	—	—	8x290	—	—
7x284	—	—	8x292	—	—
7x286	—	—	8x294	—	—
7x288	—	—	8x296	—	—
7x290	—	—	8x298	—	—
7x292	—	—	8x300	—	—
7x294	—	—	8x302	—	—
7x296	—	—	8x304	—	—
7x298	—	—	8x306	—	—
7x300	—	—	8x308	—	—
7x302	—	—	8x310	—	—
7x304	—	—	8x312	—	—
7x306	—	—	8x314	—	—
7x308	—	—	8x316	—	—
7x310	—	—	8x318	—	—
7x312	—	—	8x320	—	—
7x314	—	—	8x322	—	—
7x316	—	—	8x324	—	—
7x318	—	—	8x326	—	—
7x320	—	—	8x328	—	—
7x322	—	—	8x330	—	—
7x324	—	—	8x332	—	—
7x326	—	—	8x334	—	—
7x328	—	—	8x336	—	—
7x330	—	—	8x338	—	—
7x332	—	—	8x340	—	—
7x334	—	—	8x342	—	—
7x336	—	—	8x344	—	—
7x338	—	—	8x346	—	—
7x340	—	—	8x348	—	—
7x342	—	—	8x350	—	—
7x344	—	—	8x352	—	—
7x346	—	—	8x354	—	—
7x348	—	—	8x356	—	—
7x350	—	—	8x358	—	—
7x352	—	—	8x360	—	—
7x354	—	—	8x362	—	—
7x356	—	—	8x364	—	—
7x358	—	—	8x366	—	—
7x360	—	—	8x368	—	—
7x362	—	—	8x370	—	—
7x364	—	—	8x372	—	—
7x366	—	—	8x374	—	—
7x368	—	—	8x376	—	—
7x370	—	—	8x378	—	—
7x372	—	—	8x380	—	—
7x374	—	—	8x382	—	—
7x376	—	—	8x384	—	—
7x378	—	—	8x386	—	—
7x380	—	—	8x388	—	—
7x382	—	—	8x390	—	—
7x384	—	—	8x392	—	—
7x386	—	—	8x394	—	—
7x388	—	—	8x396	—	—
7x390	—	—	8x398	—	—
7x392	—	—	8x400	—	—
7x394	—	—	8x402	—	—
7x396	—	—	8x404	—	—
7x398	—	—	8x406	—	—
7x400	—	—	8x408	—	—
7x402	—	—	8x410	—	—
7x404	—	—	8x412	—	—
7x406	—	—	8x414	—	—
7x408	—	—	8x416	—	—
7x410	—	—	8x418	—	—
7x412	—	—	8x420	—	—
7x414	—	—	8x422	—	—
7x416	—	—	8x424	—	—
7x418	—	—	8x426	—	—
7x420	—	—	8x428	—	—
7x422	—	—	8x430	—	—
7x424	—	—	8x432	—	—
7x426	—	—	8x434	—	—
7x428	—	—	8x436	—	—
7x430	—	—	8x438	—	—
7x432	—	—	8x440	—	—
7x434	—	—	8x442	—	—
7x436	—	—	8x444	—	—
7x438	—	—	8x446	—	—
7x440	—	—	8x448	—	—
7x442	—	—	8x450	—	—
7x444	—	—	8x452	—	—
7x446	—	—	8x454	—	—
7x448	—	—	8x456	—	—
7x450	—	—	8x458	—	—
7x452	—	—	8x460	—	—
7x454	—	—	8x462	—	—
7x456	—	—	8x464	—	—
7x458	—	—	8x466	—	—
7x460	—	—	8x468	—	—
7x462	—	—	8x470	—	—
7x464	—	—	8x472	—	—
7x466	—	—	8x474	—	—
7x468	—	—	8x476	—	—
7x470	—	—	8x478	—	—
7x472	—	—	8x480	—	—
7x474	—	—	8x482	—	—
7x476	—	—	8x484	—	—
7x478	—	—	8x486	—	—
7x480	—	—	8x488	—	—
7x482	—	—	8x490	—	—
7x484	—	—	8x492	—	—
7x486	—	—	8x494	—	—
7x488	—	—	8x496	—	—
7x490	—	—	8x498	—	—
7x492	—	—	8x500	—	—
7x494	—	—	8x502	—	—
7x496	—	—	8x504	—	—
7x498	—	—	8x506	—	—
7x500	—	—	8x508	—	—
7x502	—	—	8x510	—	—
7x504	—	—	8x512	—	—
7x506	—	—	8x514	—	—
7x508	—	—	8x516	—	—
7x510	—	—	8x518	—	—
7x512	—	—	8x520	—	—
7x514	—	—	8x522